

# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN



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**MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN**  
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### Agricultural.

#### Ensilage vs. Cured Corn Fodder.

We used to think when we grew corn to cure for fodder to use in the winter that the best time to cut it was when it was well tassled out. We knew little about the analysis, but found that fodder cut then without ears on it was better than the fodder from which we had gathered the ears. We thought it should be so, even as we had better hay if we cut the grass when in blossom than when we did if we allowed it to stand until the seed had formed and began to harden.

We are of the same opinion now as we were then, but it does not follow that it is better to cut so early if it is to be put in the silo. The water that we dried out of it in curing is too much to put in the silo, where it does not dry out. Chemists tell us that when in the tassling stage it has 91 per cent. water, in the silking stage 88 per cent., milk stage 85 per cent., glazing stage 77 per cent., and when ripe 72 per cent., and those who have tested it claim that it makes the best ensilage if cut when glazed, but not quite ripe. If cut earlier it makes too sour an ensilage.

This explains to us another thing which we proved by experience, but could not account for. When we were feeding green fodder corn to milk cows we found that it had much more milk from it if we cut it so that it could lie and wilt from twenty-four to thirty-six hours before we find it out. We had dried out some of that superfluous water and increased the amount of starch and sugar, and possibly of fat. There was less danger of souring or fermenting in the stomach and possibly they ate more; still more probable that they digested it better.

When the Wisconsin Experiment Station tested ensilage and cured corn fodder together, they claimed to have obtained 243 pounds more of milk or twelve pounds more of butter from an acre of corn put in the silo than from an acre cured and fed dry. It would not put to build a very expensive silo to get the amount saved upon one or two acres. The New Jersey Station found in 1897 that with milk at one cent a pound they had \$10 an acre more from the ensilage than from the cured fodder, but the cost of harvesting, storing and preparing for feed was greater for the amount of dry matter in the ensilage than in the fodder, which partly balances the gain in milk. They also found that of the solid or dry matter in the ensilage thirty-one pounds was not digested, and in the corn fodder thirty-eight pounds.

All these facts are in favor of the ensilage, both being cut at the same stage of growth, but we are not sure that they would prove so if the cured fodder had been cut when in full bloom, or at the tassling or silking stage, for perhaps we cannot call it full bloom until the silk or female blossom has become fully developed, which is analogous to cutting clover when the heads first begin to turn brown.

We have no desire to discourage the use of ensilage or the building of silos, as we were among the first to recognize the value of the new method and advocate it in the columns of our agricultural paper, but we are speaking a word of encouragement to those who think they cannot afford to build a silo for the number of cows they keep. If they will grow the corn fodder and ensilage properly, the results they obtain will be worth \$10 as much per acre as if they put the silo at a greater cost for labor, according to the New Jersey experiment, and we take the Wisconsin experiment that the silo is worth only \$2.43 more than would be if well cured. As we cured our fodder, there would about one bushel of grain of twenty-five to thirty bushels fed, or 10 per cent., go into the bedding. There would be as much waste in the ensilage, but a man who has but few cows and little money should do the best he can, even if his profit is not as large as that of the man with a little more money in plenty.

#### Live Stock Notes.

A Michigan Farmer has three letters from correspondents, two of whom have been having their team horses clipped in the spring, just as they commence to shed their coats, for the last two years, and the other has had his clipped for three years past. All agree in saying that the horses sweat less when doing the spring work off quicker when put in the barn, and when to endure their work much better than unclipped horses, and that much labor in grooming is saved thereby. One says when he tried it in March, 1899, he had two clipped, and left one without clip-

ping him as his coat was short. He could not stand it to work as well as the clipped ones, though before that he had endured hard work better than the others. Another says he thinks there is less danger of their taking cold if they have been clipped, but they need to have blankets on when at work where they have to stand long, as in drawing manure, when the waits for loading are longer than the time the team is moving. To stand out with a blanket when hair is short out dry is not as bad as standing under same blanket when the hair is long and wet with perspiration. A thin blanket may be used in the stable if it is not warm enough. They seem all to be of the same opinion, but it may be that in Michigan either the climate, the breed of horses or the food given may produce a heavier coat in winter than we are accustomed to see here.

Some writers are advocating early shearing of sheep as a means of destroying ticks. We have never tried it, but do not think favorably of it. The sheep should have been freed of ticks by dipping in the fall, and by the use of dip as a wash for side of sheep pens, racks and wherever sheep lie may be thought to harbor, and they should not breed enough during the winter to get very troublesome before the shearing time. They might be kept warm enough in a tight shed if sheared in March, but they would need to be kept too closely confined in cold days, and would not get as much fresh air as they need. It is better to dip twice in the fall, with an interval of about two weeks between, to destroy any vermin that may hatch out from the nits, and once after shearing is usually enough, as, if there are nits there, they will be taken off in the wool.

There is a band of nearly one thousand wild horses roaming the hills and ranges of southern Oregon, which have been increasing in number for nearly twenty years. They originated in horses that strayed from the ranges, and some that were turned loose by parties when the great scare came on about the trolley cars and bicycles taking the place of horses. In this way some good blood got into this stock, and now efforts are being made to capture them.

Professor Mumford of the Michigan Agricultural College sends to the Farming World a little of his experience in feeding lambs. In 1891 and 1892 they bought lambs at \$4.50 per hundred pounds, and sold them about the middle of March at \$5.75 per hundred. With clover hay at \$7.50 a ton, oats one cent a pound, and corn about forty cents a bushel of fifty-six pounds, they had a profit of about \$1.33 per head. In winter of 1892-93 lambs were bought at five cents a

pound, and sold after being sheared at the same price. That year hay was \$7 per ton, oats and corn a cent a pound, and the profit was about sixty cents a head. In season of 1893-94 the lambs were bought at \$3 per hundredweight and sold at \$3.50. With corn at forty cents and clover hay \$7 the profit was forty-seven cents per head. In season of 1894-95 lambs cost \$2.40 a hundredweight and sold at \$5. Clover hay was \$6 per ton, oats \$20 per ton and corn \$19 per ton. The profit was nearly \$1.85 on each lamb. In 1895 lambs cost \$2.37 a hundred, hay \$12 per ton and corn thirty cents a bushel, but the next spring they sold at \$4.60 per hundred, and gave profit of \$1.65 per head. Much of the secret of success, he says, lies in getting good lambs at a fair price. The selling price must be taken as it comes, though the average price in Michigan for past ten years has been not far from five cents a pound for finished lambs.

"But Jersey" tells in the Rural World of his experience in fattening Jersey steers for market. One was twenty months old and one was twelve months old, others ten months or less. Not one of them ever sucked a cow. They were grown upon skim milk mainly until old enough to eat ensilage and a limited amount of corn and cotton-seed meal. The twenty-months steer sold at \$3.50 per hundred pounds and sold for \$28.50. The twelve-months-old calf sold for \$20 exactly. The younger ones sold at \$3.25 per hundred and brought an average of over \$14 each. Bear in mind that these are Illinois prices and sold to the wholesale buyer, not to the consumer, and it will be seen that packers there are not afraid of a little Jersey blood when it is well fattened. They had not used up the butterfat from their mother's milk to a value exceeding what they were sold for, as do many of the young stock sold as baby beef, and we have little doubt but that the returns for the food given would compare favorably with those of the breeds usually thought best for beef raising. We do not mean to advocate the Jersey as a beef breed, but we do wish to convince those who have them that it is possible to make good beef steers of them if they will feed them liberally, and that they will make either veal or beef that no market man need be ashamed to handle for his customers. And we know, too, that a yoke of young Jersey steers cannot be excelled for activity and intelligence at work even by the much prized Devons. If not as heavy as Shorthorns and Herefords, they will go more miles in a day at plow or cart.

We have never known or read of a case of infectious or contagious abortion occurring among ewes, though when it occurs

among cows it often assumes that character, even though the first case may have been the result of an accident. But with ewes as with sows it can usually be traced to some known cause. In the sow the having to climb over a rail on which the belly drags, or an attempt to jump out of the pen, or possibly crowding too many in one sleeping room may cause it, but sheep crowding together at the feeding rack or jumping fences or ditches, or a fright by dogs are frequent causes. If it occurs, unless the sheep was a valuable one, we should fatten and kill it, as we think when it has taken place once there is greater liability of its occurring again, though it is not an invariable rule that it will do so. In the case of a valuable sheep we should take the risk of keeping her and guarding her carefully against anything which might have a tendency to bring it on. When it becomes frequent in a flock we should try to ascertain some cause for it, and if no other cause was found, would carefully examine the fodder for indications of ergot or smut.

#### Farm Hints for July.

##### THE HAYING SEASON.

While the cold and very wet spring has kept the grass from ripening up as rapidly as it does some seasons, the last part of last week has forced it along, so that now there is occasion to hurry it up on all excepting the coldest soils. Even in the bogs it has been found that the hay is much better if cut early, instead of allowing it to grow until it begins to turn dry upon the stumps. It will not have as much nutrition in it as the finer grass under any condition, but if cut and cured while it yet retains something of its natural juices, and they are not too thoroughly dried out, it will be more digestible, and it is possible to make a good winter ration of it by the addition of grain. The gain by cutting early, and thus having it in its best condition, more than compensates for any loss by its not having attained full growth.

There are some fields where the crops of grass will not be heavy, and if this is due to a lack of fertility in the soil, a top-dressing of fine manure, or of some four hundred to six hundred pounds to the acre of good fertilizer, may not only cause a second crop of grass that will be worth cutting next month, but it may help to keep the crop good for one or two more seasons. We know that this is not thought the best way by the advocates of a three or four year rotation, but there are many who do not want to plow up and reseed the grass land as long as they can make a crop of a ton of hay per acre, and having kept a field in cultivation

for two or three years, and manured it liberally according to their ideas, they think it should be in grass for the next three or four years.

##### PLOWING AND RESEEDING.

When the land is reduced in fertility, or the grass roots killed by the white grub or by drought, there are many ways of remedying, and if there are a dozen farmers in a neighborhood there will be almost as many methods of management. Perhaps the best and most effective way is that of plowing in July and giving a liberal coat of manure, then working thoroughly several times to get a fine seed bed, and reseeded it in August if suitable weather is to be had for starting the seed. But both the manure and the labor should be on a liberal scale to insure good results, and many farmers feel that they must economize on both. Some will plow in July and seed with buckwheat, to be plowed under before reseeded this fall, while others would plow under the buckwheat and sow rye to be also plowed in before it is replanted or reseeded next spring. These two green crops will fit land for fair crops of corn or potatoes, especially if there is fertilizer used in the spring, and there are other green crops that may be even better than these. And yet we think that green manuring, excepting with peas or clover, is not a perfect substitute for stable manure, and where forage for winter costs as much as it does here, we would prefer to feed them out with grain enough to make a well-balanced ration, and then use the manure on the fields.

##### FODDER CROPS.

Plowing after the hay crop is off, and sowing millet or Hungarian grass, is a favorite plan with many, but they need rather strong land, and we think even then they are uncertain crops and difficult to cure properly, if the crop is heavy and weather not very favorable at the time they should be cut. We prefer to drill in an early variety of corn, even as late as July, and while it may not be fully mature in October every year it makes good green fodder, if the pastures suffer from fall drought, or it can be cured for winter fodder. It will grow on land where there would be a stony chance of a good millet crop, and is not as exhaustive to the soil.

##### SOWING TURNIPS.

We always liked to sow the rutabaga or the white sweet German turnips in July, as they are usually marketable at a fair price, while those not salable are good roots for sheep and dry stock in winter. The seed also is not expensive, and when the crop is well started it keeps down all weeds in the

fall. The roots also keep well through the winter for market or for stock feeding.

##### HARVESTING GRAIN.

The old rule for harvesting grain was to cut it when two joints of the straw have turned yellow, which process begins at the bottom on dry land or in a very dry season. But we prefer to judge by the condition of the kernel, cutting it very soon after it has passed out of the milk, or is in what some call the dough. This gives a better flour than if it is allowed to stand until fully ripe, and there is no loss by the rattling out of the grain in handling. The proper shaking to preserve it from the weather is important, if one has not the caps to cover it with, but such caps may be made so cheaply of cotton cloth now, and are so useful in both grain and hayfields, that almost any farmer will find it better economy to have a supply of them than to go without them.

##### KILLING WEEDS.

It used to be a struggle to do the work of haying and harvesting without allowing the weeds to get such a growth as to greatly increase the labor of killing them when we finally got round to the work, but with the modern implements for doing work by horse power it is now much easier to handle large fields with mowing machines, harvesters, rakes and tedders, weeder and sulky cultivators. If it were not for these the farm laborers of the country could scarcely grow farm products enough to feed the population of this country, to say nothing of the vast amounts we grow to feed the people of other countries.

##### ORCHARD AND GARDEN WORK.

There is but little orchard work this month excepting to thin the fruit where it has set too thickly, which will so increase the size of that which is left that there will be a larger crop on many trees where from one-half to two-thirds of the fruit are taken off, than when all are left on, while the larger size of each fruit nearly doubles the market value. Yet those who are careful for this reason to thin their carrots, beets and turnips in the garden too often feel that it is a waste of time and of fruit to thin if from the trees while it is growing. In the garden there will be early crops that can be taken away this month and others put in their place, keeping the land occupied until winter, or even during the winter, filled with a crop that will be ready for harvest in the spring.

##### CARE OF STOCK.

The care of farm stock does not require as much time and labor in summer as in the winter or early spring, but proper care is as important at one season as another. They need to have food enough, and if the pastures grow scant in their supply of grass this month or later, there should be green food to take the place of it, and if they are not as nutritious as the pasture grasses, or are more watery in growth, they should be supplemented with a grain feed to make the ration as good as grass. And our mixed pasture grasses are richer than our meadow grasses, or almost any of the summer forage crops grown. The water supply needs looking after in the summer, not only to see that it is abundant, but that it is pure and wholesome, and the hours of milking should be kept regular, even though there are temptations to neglect the milking time to accomplish a little more at some other work.

##### THE POULTRY YARD.

Keep the chickens, ducks and turkeys sufficiently well fed to have them make some growth every day, and keep the houses clean and free from vermin. Lice and mites breed rapidly in hot weather, but by the use of kerosene about nests and roosts, and occasional smoking out of the buildings with charcoal and sulphur, they can be kept so reduced as to be practically of little harm. Begin to cull out the fat old hens and the well-grown cockerels as soon as there is a good market for them, even though it is the family table, which is the best home market.

##### Maine Farm Notes.

Our forces are somewhat disabled by the terrible hot weather, but we are sustained by the prospective good it will do the crops. We are having the best possible weather for crops that could be ordered. Showers occur almost daily, and the mercury is up to 90° to 95° in the shade. Crops are rapidly regaining their normal condition. One can almost see the corn grow.

Grain of all kinds look well. Potatoes are making rapid strides. But the apples! what can we say of them? My orchard had, last year, including refuse, one hundred barrels. I have looked it carefully over and I do not believe there will be a peck in the whole orchard. Others are not quite as badly off as this, yet this part of the country will be at least as bare of apples as it ever was.

The hay crop is superb. If we can have two weeks of good weather to secure it in we shall have a good crop. The new ground is especially good. We have some of the finest fields of clover I have seen for years. The harvest will begin in earnest about July 8. Farm help is scarce.

D. H. THING.

Mt. Vernon, Me., July 2.

Do not take stock in any schemes for trapping codling moths by bonfires or by putting a light in a sticky tar barrel or other trap. They will result in disappointment, as those who have tried these plans say they got only a few male moths. The female is too busy laying eggs to be attracted by the light. The same energy given to a spraying with Paris green or with arsenate of lead will destroy many more moths, and the ones that cause the mischief too. Be sure to get the pure Paris green as there was much loss last year in some sections by using that which was so weak or so badly adulterated that the spraying did no good.



## Agricultural.

## Maintaining the Milk Flow.

Now, during the flush of feed, with its maximum milk yield for the season, should dairymen be keenly on the alert to make the most of the opportunity.

It is always very hard to make a cow recover lost ground in milk yield. It is far easier to keep her yield up than to attempt to raise it again after shrinkage. So, while you, as dairymen, are congratulating yourselves on the abundant flow now coming from your cow's udders, do not imagine that it will keep up without systematic effort on your part.

The man who does not sow cannot reap along dairy lines any more than in other agricultural fields.

Remember, that the feed in your pastures will soon begin to wane, and if you are not prepared, with it will come a proportionate wane in the lactical output.

The preparation essential is of course other food to supplement scant pasturage. At such a juncture the wisdom of the farmer with a patch of succulent fodder corn comes to the front.

Very often those who are not thus prepared will turn their milch cattle on to the rowen of meadows, and so rob Peter to pay Paul.

Rather than do that one had better purchase ground feed, which, if judiciously fed, will give you back your money in milk yield, and with a fair rate of interest thereon. The idea is to do anything in the way of legitimate supplemental feeding rather than to allow a premature milk shrinkage.

Barring prolonged droughts, the pastures in our most extensive dairy regions might be made to yield supporting feed much later into the season than they now do.

On a limited scale in one portion of Wisconsin I saw irrigation utilized successfully in keeping a cow pasture green, and flourish the whole summer.

Top-dressing the land with stable compost by mulching the grass roots helps to subserve moisture, which is fully as important in stimulating the growth of feed as is the fertilizing principle that it imparts. Shade trees in the pasture judiciously placed also serve the same end, and at the same time shield the cattle from the sun's rays.

Many pastures, too, are not well selected as to character of soil and location, and hence are of little aid in profitably maintaining a dairy herd.

The best grass land should be chosen, that is, land fertile and capable of retaining moisture, as occurs where there is a clay subsoil.

Once established, a good, reliable pasture is the cheapest, and hence the most profitable means of maintaining a summer dairy.

GEORGE E. NEWELL.

## Butter Market.

We notice but little change in conditions from the last week. But little trade could have been expected when the heat was so intense, and few bought to move far unless actually in need. This has kept suburban dealers who usually buy here from purchasing as they might have done, and soon must do, even if the hot wave continues. Stock in cold storage increased about 22,000 tubs, but this was more from receivers than from buyers for storage. If they could not sell the goods he placed them where they could be kept until the demand was better. Northern assorted sizes held at 20 to 20 1/2 cents, large tubs and Western spruce tubs at 20 cents, and large ash tubs were easier at 19 1/2 to 20 cents. Eastern held steady at 19 cents for best marks and 17 to 18 cents for fair to good. Creamery firsts were 18 to 19 cents and seconds 16 to 17 cents. There has been a fair trade in boxes and prints at 20 cents for extra northern creamery, 20 to 20 1/2 for extra Western, 18 to 18 1/2 for extra dairy and common to good at 12 to 16 cents. Extra dairy is 17 to 18 cents, in tubs, firsts 16 to 17 cents, seconds at 14 to 15 cents, and lower grades 12 to 13 cents. Renovated choice in fair demand at 17 cents, but all lower grades dull, at unchanged prices. One dealer said he could not change prices until he saw the buyer and knew what he wanted.

The receipts of butter at Boston for the week were 43,853 tubs and 28,198 boxes, a total weight of 2,152,217 pounds, including 234,675 pounds in transit for export, and with this amount deducted the net total was 1,917,542 pounds, against 1,925,735 pounds corresponding week last year.

For the month of June the receipts aggregated 8,621,170 pounds, against 8,394,746 pounds for the same month last year. But in last month's receipts were included 422,699 pounds, and with this deducted the receipts were only 8,198,471 pounds, which shows a decrease of 106,275 pounds in the home supply as compared with last year.

The exports of butter from Boston for the week were 291,114 pounds, against 3739 pounds the corresponding week last year. From New York 989 tubs were exported, and from Montreal 982 packages.

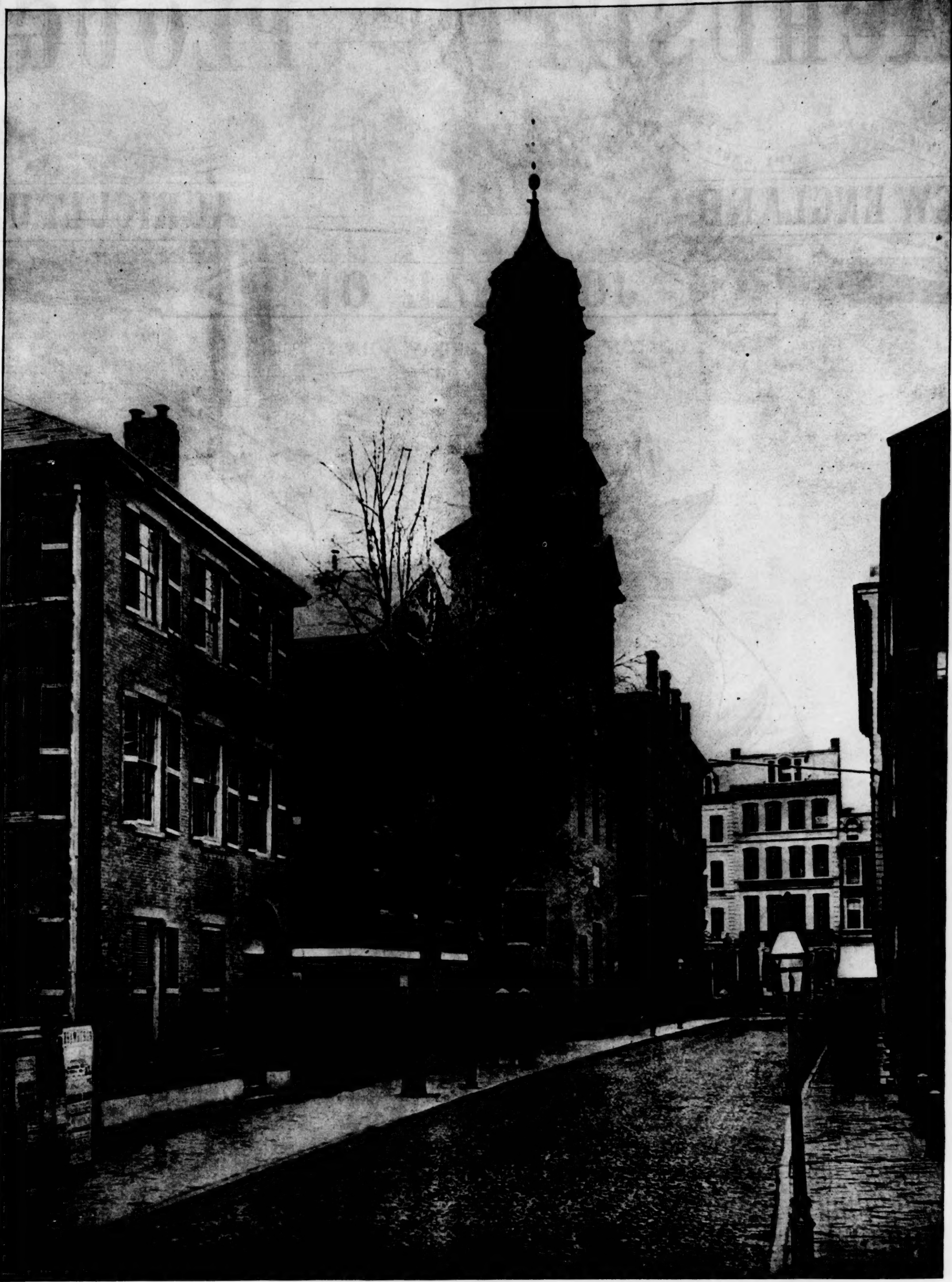
For the month of June the exports of butter from Boston aggregated 77,031 pounds, against 6157 pounds in June last year.

The Quincy Market Cold-Storage Company reports a stock of 125,932 tubs of butter, against 108,437 tubs same time last year. The Eastern Company reports a stock of 20,024 tubs, against 17,094 tubs last year, and with these added the total stock foots up to 145,956 tubs, against 126,131 tubs same time a year ago.

The statement for May and June shows 534,000 on hand April 30, and 6,478,287 pounds were received in May, and 8,621,170 pounds in June, giving a total supply of 15,534,057 pounds. On hand June 30, 5,838,900 pounds, and exported 1,212,800 pounds, making consumption 8,522,297 pounds. A year ago there was on hand April 30 128,320 pounds, received in May 6,245,108 pounds, and in June 8,394,746 pounds. Total supply 14,678,174 pounds. Exports were only 11,100 pounds, and amount on hand June 30, 5,145,240 pounds, making the consumption for two months 9,521,774 pounds. Why we should have used about 1,000,000 pounds less in the two months this year than last year is not easily explained, unless that the retailers are carrying smaller stocks in the hope of lower prices. If so, we fear they are doomed to disappointment.

## The Hay Trade.

There seems to be a weak condition in the hay market, although prices have not declined much. While the hay crop will be uneven, it promises to be large in the Eastern States, and as they are the buyers it will not be easy to force prices up, and perhaps not to maintain present rates. Nearly all of New England reports a heavy crop, and New York is likely to be above the average, with about an average crop in Ohio. We have no reliable reports from other Western States. But these heavy crops are of very rank growth, owing to the



VIEWS OF OLD BOSTON, No. 6.

First Parish Church in Chauncy Street, being the fourth meeting-house of this society, dedicated July 21, 1808, Rev. William Emerson, Minister.

## Onion Crop Prospects.

The following reports, under date of June 23, have been collected by Charles P. Guell, representing the Rice Seed Company, and is based on correspondence with the leading growers and dealers in onions in the localities mentioned below.

New York—Madison County: Reports from this county show a general increase in acreage of about twenty-five per cent, but losses caused by floods, worms and weeds will bring the crop down to about a par with a year ago; practically all yellows. Onondaga County: A large increase in acreage is reported, but, like the adjoining counties of Wayne and Madison, the excessive rains have destroyed a large portion of the crop, one correspondent reporting that not more than one-fourth of the seedling is left standing. Nearly all are of yellow varieties. Wayne County: Acreage increased about twenty-five per cent, over a year ago, but the heavy rains in sections have caused washouts, and this and the weeds will probably cut the crop down to a normal yield; nearly all yellow sorts. Orange County: Acreage seeded about 1800, being an increase over a year ago of about twenty per cent. Nearly three-fourths of the acreage is seeded to red globes, balance mostly yellow, with a few scattering pieces of white onions. Generally the crop is looking well, though some growers complain of excessive rains preventing proper weeding. Steuben County: Onion growing has practically been abandoned in this county, growers preferring to grow sugar beets.

Ohio—Lake County: About four hundred acres seeded, being a slight increase over last year. Wet weather interfered with weeding, but at last reports growers were promising well. Practically ninety per cent of the acreage is yellow globes, with a few scattering fields of reds and whites. Lucas County: One hundred and ten acres seeded, about the same as last year; nearly all yellow globes, with a fine stand and looking well at this time. Prospects much better than a year ago. Trumbull County: Acreage and conditions practically the same as a year ago. Crop is from two to three weeks late and quite weedy. Licking County: Acreage about ten per cent greater than last year, though not large. Crop in splendid condition, and indicates a large yield; nearly all yellow globes. Wayne and Medina Counties: Acreage seeded about 225, some twenty-five or thirty less than a year ago. Wind storm did some little damage, but reseeding has caught up with orig-

inal sowing, and, except for a little blight which is appearing, the onions are looking well and indicate a very fair crop. About two-thirds yellow globes, balance red, no whites. Hardin County: Seeded about two hundred acres less than a year ago, and this reduced by wind and frost to about seven hundred acres now standing, and which now do not indicate more than a three-fourths average yield per acre; mostly yellow globes, with quite a proportion of whites. Red scarce, although usually forming nearly a third of the crop. Wyandot County: About two hundred acres seeded, being an increase of nearly one hundred per cent over last year. Our correspondent reports that windstorms and frosts have cut this down so that there is not over a forty per cent stand in the field, mostly yellow globes, with a few pieces of reds and whites.

Michigan—Acreage increased nearly ten per cent over a year ago, but heavy wind storms in May destroyed about one-fifth of the seedling. Crop is about two to three weeks behind last year, and at present looking fairly well. About two thirds red globes, balance yellow; very few whites grown.

Indiana—Reports from the Nappanee district show a falling off in acreage of nearly twenty per cent, as compared with a year ago, but with a much better stand and in better condition than last year; about seventy per cent yellow, twenty per cent red and ten per cent white. Correspondence from other onion-growing sections of the State show a falling off in acreage of from ten to twenty-five per cent, but report crop in better condition than a year ago.

Wisconsin—Acreage somewhat cut down from that of last year, but a fair stand on the ground and giving indications of an average crop.

Connecticut—Acreage approximately the same as a year ago. Crops somewhat weedy and suffered more or less from excessive rains. One correspondent reports a loss in his locality from this source of fully twenty-five per cent, while other sections report a good stand and prospects favorable for a good crop. As a whole, we should judge the State to be about on a par with the conditions a year ago. Crop about equally divided between reds, yellows and whites.

Massachusetts—Reports from several correspondents place the acreage and crop conditions about the same as a year ago. Acreage in reds has been decreased somewhat in favor of yellow onions.

... This world is like a crowded 'bus. A few good men perhaps May find a seat, but most of us Must hang on by the straps.

—Harlem Life.

## New York Markets.

Old State and Western potatoes in fair demand at \$1.50 to \$1.75 for 180 pounds in bulk. New Southern in only moderate supply, extra Rose at \$2 a barrel, fair to prime \$1.50 to \$1.75 for Rose or white Chili, and \$1.50 to \$1.62 for red Chili, No. 2 at 75 cents to \$1. Onions, New Orleans, \$2.75 a barrel, \$1.25 a bag, Kentucky \$2.50 to \$2.75 a barrel, Jersey white 75 cents to \$1.25 a basket, Maryland and Delaware potato \$1 to \$1.12, and Eastern Shore potato or white 75 cents to \$1 a basket. Beets per one hundred bunches \$1 for Baltimore, \$1 to \$1.50 for Jersey and Long Island. Carrots, small bunches, \$1. Turnips, Jersey white, \$1.50 to \$2 per hundred. Asparagus mostly in bad condition. Colossal \$3.50 to \$5 per dozen. Extra large green or white \$2.50 to \$3, prime \$1.75 to \$2.25, fair to good \$1 to \$1.50 and culls 75 cents. Florida egg plant \$1.50 to \$2 a box. Peppers a crate, Jersey \$1.50 to \$2, Savannah \$1.50 to \$1.75. Tomatoes in demand for good lots at \$2.25 to \$2.75 for bushels Jersey, \$1.75 to \$2 for carriers choice Florida, \$1 to \$1.50 for fair to good, Savannah \$1.50 to \$2.25 a carrier, and Mississippi 4-till cents, \$1 to \$1.10. Squash, Southern per barrel, marrow or Cucumbers plenty and dull, Southern 50 cents to \$2 a barrel, Norfolk 60 to 75 cents a bushel basket, North Carolina crates 40 to 60 cents, and Charleston baskets 30 to 40 cents.

Cabbages are steady, Long Island at \$3 to \$3.50 a hundred, 90 cents a barrel, Baltimore 75 cents to \$1 and Norfolk 50 to 75 cents a barrel. Cauliflowers, nearby, \$1 to \$1.50 a barrel, and spinach \$1. North Carolina green corn 50 cents to \$1.75 per 100. Green peas Long Island 50 to 75 cents a bag, and western New York mostly in bad condition at 40 to 75 cents. String beans in lighter supply and choice stock in demand. Jersey or Maryland wax at 30 to 75 cents a basket, Norfolk green the same, and wax 40 to 60 cents.

Pears in moderate supply. Southern Le Conte \$5 to \$6 a barrel. Georgia peaches 30 cents to \$2.50 a carrier, and Carolina 75 cents to \$1.50, Florida \$1.25 to \$1.75. Plums, Georgia Botan 75 cents to \$1.50 a carrier. Cherries, eight-pound baskets, black 25 to 35 cents, white 20 to 30 cents, sour 20 to 35 cents, and small sweet 10 to 20 cents. Large fancy, per pound, black 6 to 7 cents, white or red, 5 to 6 cents, small 2 to 4 cents. Many strawberries in poor condition. Some Atlaties at 11 to 14 cents, others nearby 8 to 15 cents, up river 8 to 12 cents, and western New York 5 to 10 cents. North Carolina blueberries 10 to 12 cents a quart, huckleberries

8 to 9 cents, Jersey 8 to 12 cents, Pennsylvania Mountain 11 to 13 cents, and Maryland black 7 to 8 cents. Blackberries, Maryland cultivated large 12 to 14 cents, small 9 to 10 cents, North Carolina 8 to 10 cents, Raspberries, Maryland red 6 to 8 cents, black 5 to 6 cents, Upriver red 10 to 12 cents, black 8 to 10 cents, Jersey 6 to 10 cents, black caps 7 to 8 cents, pint. Green gooseberries, medium 10 to 12 cents, quart and small 2 to 3 cents. Currants, black 10 to 12 cents, white 8 to 10 cents, fair. Fancy muskmelons in demand at \$1.50 to \$2.50 a bushel box, poor to fair at 75 cents to \$1.50. Watermelons in moderate supply, and fair demand at \$2 to \$30 per car load, \$25 to \$30 per car.

## Boston Fish Market.

There has been a good demand for fish in the past week, as many people have been out of the city, and the weather has been so hot that the continuance of the hot weather. Lard has been enough, and the prices continue to be high. Market cod sells at 1 1/2 to 2 cents, large at 3 cents and steak at 4 cents. Haddock are 1 1/2 to 2 cents, 1 1/2 cents for medium and 2 cents for small. Pollock are plenty at 1 cent, 1 1/2 cents, flounders at two cents, 1 1/2 cents, tautog at 4 cents, white fish at 1 cent, and butter fish at 7 cents. Alewives, \$1 per hundred, and fresh mackerel, 85 cents each for small and 10 cents for large. Striped bass are 10 cents a pound, bass 7 cents and sea bass 6 cents. Clams are 6 cents. From Florida we have snappers at 8 cents, while pompano, head and Spanish mackerel are 10 cents. Halibut bring 6 cents for chicken, shad 13 cents for white, Lake trout 15 cents and sea trout 4 cents, a pompano per 15 cents a pound, and pompano per 5 cents a pound, with pompano at 8 cents. Western salmon are 8 cents, fresh tongues the same and oysters 7 cents. Clams have been scarce at 6 cents a gallon and \$3 to \$3.50 a barrel. Shrimps 85 cents a gallon. Lobsters scarce again at 17 cents alive and 19 cents boiled. Soft-shelled crabs 85 cents a dozen. Oysters dull but steady at \$1 a gallon for Northern ordinary, \$1.15 for selected and fresh opened Stamford and \$1.25 for Providence River.

## FIFTY-YEAR ROOFS.

How it is Possible to Have a House Covering That Will Last Half a Century.

The best roof that can be put on a house is one made of terne plate, commonly called by roofers and dealers "roofing tin." It is best because it is light, does not burden the structure with great weight. It is best because it is adaptable to any position or condition. It is best because it is fire proof and weather proof. It is best because it lasts a lifetime, when properly made and properly applied.

There are other reasons for declaring it the best—reasons that are more forcefully expressed by the faults of other forms of roofing—fragile, tile and slate, inflammable shingle, perishable gravel, etc.

But there are many kinds of roofing tin, and to say tin is the best roofing presupposes the use of the best. The best terne plate is M. F. Roofing Tin—first made in England more than fifty years ago by the most skillful blenders of metals in Wales, and latterly brought to America and improved by the American tin plate manufacturers.

In this country the process gained its name and its fame.

The letters M. F. are an abbreviation of Most Favored, a name that suggests its familiar use and enormous production. The terne plate is most famed because it is all that a roofing plate should be or can be. It has the heaviest possible coating of rich tin and new lead, applied by repeatedly hand dipping the carefully selected "black plates." "Black plates" is the technical name for the sheets which are produced by a series of manipulations from iron or steel. "Black plate" forms the substantial, rigid body of the roofing plate. The American Tin Plate Company, by its untiring efforts to utilize modern improvements in iron and steel making in the manufacture of roofing tin, has succeeded in producing black plates which excel the plates that used to be made by the now obsolete process.

The coating of tin and lead is so thick and so thoroughly amalgamated with the iron base that no moisture can penetrate. It makes M. F. Roofing Tin practically rust proof.

This is the reason M. F. Roofing Tin has frequently lasted more than half a century under the most trying circumstances.

As an instance of the durability of M. F. Roofing Tin we mention the well-known business building of Demmler Brothers, Pittsburg, which was covered with M. F. in 1859, and is sound today as ever.

There is a block of buildings in Warren Street, Boston Highlands, covered with M. F. Roofing Tin more than thirty years ago that is today just as sound roofs as when they were first laid.

All along the Atlantic coast are cottages covered with M. F. half a century ago. Contact with this sea air is the severest test a tin roof can be given.

Instances innumerable could be cited, and reasons for using M. F. Roofing Tin be given without number. But the very fact that this brand and process has survived more than half a century's trade competition is evidence of its worth and durability.

The history of M. F. Roofing Tin is fully set out in a very handsome booklet, "Under an M. F. Roof," which also contains directions for laying roof and for making estimates of quantities of tin required for any size roof. A copy of this booklet may be had free from W. C. Crockett, agent of the American Tin Plate Company, Carnegie building, Pittsburg, Pa.

—Pork and lard products are unchanged, with the western very hot. Heavy backs \$7.75, medium \$18.25, long \$19.25, lean ends \$7.75, bean pork \$15 to \$15.75, fresh ribs 11 1/2 cents, corned and fresh shoulders 9 cents, corned shoulders 10 cents, lard 9 cents, in packages 10 1/2 cents, hams 12 1/2 to 13 cents. Skinned hams 12 cents, sausage 10 cents, Frankfort 10 cents, bacon 17 to 17 1/2 cents, boiled shoulders 10 cents, ham 11 cents, raw leaf lard 9 1/2 cents, corned leaf lard 10 cents, in pails 11 to 11 1/2 cents, tongues \$2.50, loose salt pork 10 cents, corned hams 11 cents, sausage meat 7 cents, corned hogs 7 cents.

—Beef is very dull, under the influence of extra sides 8 to 9 cents, heavy 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 cents, good 7 to 7 1/2 cents, light and cows 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 cents, extra hind 10 to 11 cents, good 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 cents, extra fore 6 1/2 to 7 cents, heavy 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 cents, good 5 1/2 cents, light 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 cents, butchers' 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 cents, rattle 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 cents, chuck 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 cents, short ribs 10 to 12 cents, rounds 10 to 12 cents, rumps 8 to 12 cents, ribs 10 to 12 cents, loins 10 to 12 cents.

## BEAUTY FOR HOMES.

Of the many skin diseases that are subject to there are none which can be cured more speedily and permanently by the use of

**GLOSSERINE**

(TRADE MARK)

Its perfect reliability in all the forms of

**ERUPTIONS**

From which horses suffer has been tested by those that have used it with the greatest satisfaction. It cures skin diseases and soothes the skin, heals, brightens, and gives a fine complexion. It is a most valuable and safe remedy. Valuable for private use.

PRICE, \$2.00, PREPARED BY WALNUT RIDGE CO., Box 2144, Boston, Mass.

AT ALL DEALERS.



## Poultry.

## Practical Poultry Points.

It was probably in 1848 or early in 1849 that the Chittagong fowl were introduced into this country under the name of Brahma Pootra. The name was changed to Chittagong, after the name of a river in India, from the banks of which they were said to have been imported, but the record we find of them was in 1850 at a poultry exhibition in Boston. Indeed, it is claimed that some of those exhibited at that name were not the genuine Chittagong, but a cross of the Chittagong and another known as the "ostrich" fowl. The fowl exhibited there in 1851 were the progenitors of those we know now as Chittagong, and in 1852 they were to be seen in the hands of several breeders who purchased them in pairs and trios at the rate of \$15 to \$50 a pair. In November, 1853, one writer said he did not think there was a single pair for sale in New England, and one who had them having sold all they were willing to part with.

From Shanghai, Cochon China and the Chittagongs were imported earlier, as we find records of them as early as 1847, probably the first Shanghaies ever imported. It is a singular fact, to say the least, that there were several importations of Shanghai and Cochon China and but one of the Chittagong Pootra, and that was a pair brought from an unknown sailor on a ship which was known, that came from an unknown part of India. When it was desired to obtain more they could not be found in India, though there were red, or buff, as we would call them now, black and white fowl of large size to be found in Shanghai, Cochon China and the Chittagong province in India.

The Chittagongs never succeeded in breeding true to feather or shape, and we have long been of the opinion that the true origin of the Brahma was a selection of a pair of the Chittagongs, or a possible cross between them and a selected Shanghai or Cochon, the male having been a white bird with heavily feathered legs, and the hen of the gray Chittagong with the dark hackles and small comb, or even a pea comb, short legs and heavier body than the male. By selection of breeding birds and close inbreeding they have been brought to their present form and to breed true to feather. Old engravings of the Brahmas, as shown in 1852, show a more upright bird, with longer legs and neck, and breast not as heavy as good specimens shown lately, but that may have been in part the fault of the engraver, though pictures of the gray Shanghai of the same date resemble in form the Brahma as we have them now. If the Brahma is not a bird of American breeding from a cross of two or more of the imported Asiatics, it has been so much improved by the breeders here that we think it should have the credit of making it what it is.

But there has been so long, and none except the Plymouth Rock has ever been more popular, both with the fanciers and with those who keep poultry for eggs and for market fowl. We doubt if even the Plymouth Rock had as high in public estimation fifty years from the time of their introduction as the Brahmas do today, though they have greatly improved since we first saw them at a poultry exhibition in Boston in 1854, we think though it might have been earlier. The flocks then were not uniform in shades of color, though the barring was correct, and they varied much in form. Today few breed more uniform in shape than the Barred Plymouth Rocks, though we have regretted to see that some appear to be mating to produce longer legged, longer necked and lighter breasted birds than we admire, more like the Dominique Shanghai, which were at one time imported but never became popular.

Where fowl are kept confined to the yards all day it is a pleasure to let them out at night and sit and watch them to see that they do not wander where they will get into mischief. They will pick the grass, gather many insects, and exercise themselves, all of which we think does them good. They will come out of the yard almost as the schoolboys come out of school at night, with a hop and skip, and acting more as if at play than as if on the search for food. Even if they do find their way into vegetable garden or flower garden they will not do much harm, and the trouble of guarding them for an hour or so is not great.

Some of the old hens may begin to moult in July, and such hens, or even those that begin in August, should begin to lay again in October or November, and by good care can be kept laying nearly all winter. Such hens should be kept over winter, as they will lay when egg prices are high, and even if they should die in the spring the eggs will have repaid their value and cost of feed. But usually they will be the earliest to become broody, and will enable one to have a prime lot of early chickens. A hen that has been laying from November to March can usually be depended upon for fertile eggs, or a larger share will be fertile than those that do not begin until February. The moulting hen should be liberally fed while shedding her feathers, and until the new feathers begin to put out, and then her rations should be reduced.

We like to keep a few old hens over winter every year for winter eggs and early spring chickens. We think that if not over three years old and mated with a good yearling cockerel they will give more and stronger chickens than the pullets, and if properly selected they are better mothers. We select not only by the early moulting, but by their activity and general good form, and by what we know of their success in raising their chickens the previous year. Some hens seem to lack the properly instinct and do not take care of their chickens, and others are too wild and would all over the chickens if any one goes them. Avoid all such.

## Poultry and Game.

There is not a heavy demand for poultry and receipts have been large and many of the Western not in prime condition. The prices are nominally about as last week, but concessions would be made to quick sales. Fresh-killed Northern Eastern chickens must be very choice selling 20 cents, and fair to good are 18 cents. Fowl are 13 to 14 cents extra choice and 10 to 11 cents fair to good. Spring ducks are 14 cents. Pigeons \$1.25 a dozen for 10 and 75 cents to \$1 for fair to good. The \$1.50 to \$2. Western lead spring fowls 17 cents, fowls 19 to 20 cents, old fowls 17 to 17 cents, and turkeys fair to 17 to 18 cents. Frozen Western chickens are 11 to 12 cents, common 9 to 10 cents, extra choice 16 to 17 cents, and common 12 cents, fowls common to choice 8 to 10 cents, and turkeys choice small 11 cents, and mixed weights 10 to 11 cents. Poultry steady at 12 to 16 cents for chickens, 10 to 10 cents for fowls and 15 to 16 cents for roosters. As no game is coming in now, we can only give prices at which it is sold by the parties who have it



THE ROCHELLE OR LAWTON BLACKBERRY.

in cold storage at retail. They ask \$3.50 to \$4 a pair for canvasback ducks, \$1.50 to \$1.75 for mallards, \$1.75 to \$2 for Western grouse, and \$3 to \$3.50 a dozen for golden plover, \$3.50 to \$4 for English snipe and \$3.50 to \$4.50 for upland plover. Probably any one giving a large order could get a discount as they sell slowly.

## How I Grow Sweet Peas.

Some grow sweet peas one way, some another. Some are successful with them, some are not. I grow mine in this way, and, as I always succeed in getting a great many blossoms from them, I consider myself successful with them, even if my treatment may not agree in all respects with that practised by the sweet pea specialists.

I aim to get the seed into the ground as early as possible in the spring. I believe much of one's success depends on this. The growth of the plants will be slow at first, but a better root start is made while the soil is cool and damp than later, when the warm weather encourages a corresponding activity of the top, and the ground is likely to dry out rapidly. I make V-shaped trenches, about five inches in depth. I scatter the seed in these, about an inch apart. I believe in having plenty of vines. I cover the seed with about an inch of soil, and press it down firmly with my foot. When the young plants are about two inches tall I draw in another inch of soil about them, pressing it against them with the hoe. I continue to do this as the plants grow, until I have returned to the trench all the soil taken from it. The value of the trench system is not fully understood. The idea is to get the roots of the plants so deep in the soil that they will not be easily affected by the drought which usually occurs in midsummer. The sweet pea likes moisture and coolness at its roots, and these we secure in considerable degree by this system of planting.

I find nothing in the way of support that suits this plant so well as brush. It takes to it readily, and finds in it exactly the kind of trellis its rambling branches need. Next to it, I prefer coarse-meshed wire netting. But it will generally be found necessary to weave the vines out and in among the meshes before they will cling to it. Strings are of little value as support for sweet peas unless a great many are used, and they are woven into a thick network.

Every summer the complaint is made that early in the season an aphid begins work among the foliage at the base of the vines and soon they are naked there, and the ravage of the insect is likely to extend up



Rail Road Men

In all departments of active service stand in need of the readiness of mind and promptness of action which depend on a healthy nervous system. Let a railroad man be "rattled," and every life depending on him is in danger. A great many railroad men have found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery a valuable tonic for the overstrained nervous system. It builds up the body, purifies the blood, nourishes the nerves, and induces a healthy appetite and refreshing sleep. I suffered for six years with constipation and indigestion during which time I employed several physicians, but they could not reach my case," writes Mr. G. Popplewell, of Eureka Springs, Carroll Co., Ark. "I felt that there was no help for me; could not retain food on my stomach; had vertigo and would fall helpless to the floor. Two years ago I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and little by little, and improved until I was able to do light work, and have been improving ever since."

Send 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing and get Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser in paper covers, free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

the plant. I make an infusion of ivory soap, such as we use in the household—a quarter of a pound, melted and added to a pailful of water. I apply this with an ordinary garden sprayer. I begin to use it early in the season. I do not wait for the aphids to appear, as I believe it best to get the start of them. It is an easier matter to keep them away than it is to get rid of them after they have put in an appearance. I apply this soap infusion twice a week, taking great pains to have it reach the lower side of the foliage. The result has been extremely satisfactory with me. My plants have kept their foliage every year since I have used this insecticide, and the aphids have given me no trouble, while those of my neighbors have been greatly injured or entirely spoiled by it. I consider it very important to begin its application early in the season, and keep it up all through July.

Some persons tell us that sweet peas will not do well unless planted in rows running north and south. I consider this a whim. I plant mine in rows running to all points of the compass, and I fail to see any difference in the result. On rows running east and west there will be a greater show of flowers on the south side of the row than on the north side, because the flowers will naturally turn toward the sun, but there will be just as many flowers in the aggregate as on rows running north and south.

I find finely-ground bone meal a good fertilizer for them. This I work into the soil on each side of the row. I believe in using the hoe about the plants throughout the first half of the season. I do not stir the soil to a depth sufficient to disturb the roots, but I aim to keep it light and open, so that advantage can be taken by it of all the dew that falls.

The more you cut the flowers of your sweet peas the more you will get. If you want them to keep on blooming after the first general crop of flowers, you must not allow seed to form. If you allow this, all the energies of the plants will be devoted to the development of it, and that will mean the end of blossoms—New York Tribune.

## Vegetables in Boston Market.

There is a very good supply of native and Southern vegetables, and while prices are generally lower they are such as should be fairly profitable to the producer. Old beets are higher at 60 cents a box, and new beets lower at \$3 per hundred bunches. Old carrots are \$1 a bushel, and bunch carrots 30 cents a dozen. Flat turnips are 75 cents a box, or \$2 a hundred bunches, and yellow are scarce at \$2.25 a barrel. Onions are steady at \$1.75 a bag for Egyptian, \$1.75 a crate for Bermuda, Southern potato onions 75 cents to \$1.25 a basket and bunches at \$1.50 a dozen. Leeks are 75 cents to \$1 a dozen bunches, and chives 75 to 90 cents, with radishes from 40 to 65 cents a box. Hothouse cucumbers \$3 to \$3.50 a hundred, and Southern 75 cents to \$1 a basket. Peppers \$3 to \$3.50 a case and egg plants \$3. Hothouse tomatoes are from 10 to 15 cents a bushel, according to supply, and good Florida in demand at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a carrier, fair to good 75 cents to \$1. Mississippi four-basket varieties 75 to 85 cents. Rhubarb 14 to 15 cents a pound. Native asparagus varying much in quality; good brings \$2.50 to \$3 a box of three dozen, and poorer from \$1.50 to \$2. Marrow squash are \$2.50 a barrel crate, and summer \$3, with some native offering at \$1 a dozen.

Cabbages keep well sold up, and are a little firmer. There are Long Island at \$1.25 a barrel, Baltimore \$1 to \$1.25, and Norfolk 75 cents to \$1 a barrel or crate at the boat. Cauliflowers are scarce and they keep poorly they vary from 8 to 15 cents a head. Lettuce from 15 to 25 cents a small box. Spinach 20 to 30 cents a bushel, and parsley 50 cents. Native string beans are in at \$3.50 a box, Southern plenty and many out of condition. Some Baltimore sell at 85 cents to \$1 a basket for wax and 65 to 75 cents for green, while Norfolk are 25 to 75 cents. Native green peas in light supply, but prices according to quality \$1 to \$2 a bushel. Mushrooms scarce at \$1 to \$1.50 a pound.

Potatoes are selling better. Norfolk and Eastern Shore Rose and Hebrons at \$1.75 to \$2 a barrel, North Carolina at \$1.50 to \$1.75 for Rose and \$1.50 for white Bliss. Culls 50 to 60 cents a barrel.

The twenty-seventh biennial session of the American Pomological Society will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., on Sept. 12 and 13. Some of the most prominent horticulturists in the United States and Canada will deliver addresses, and the fruit exhibit will be held in the Exposition Horticultural building. The National Beekeepers Association will meet with them on one evening.

The shipments of leather from Boston for the past week amounted in value to \$317,363, previous week, \$306,824; similar week last year, \$137,211. The total value of exports of leather from

his port since Jan. 1 is \$3,180,285, against \$5,011,104 in 1900.

Traffon makes the exports from the Atlantic coast to include last week 40,000 barrels of flour, 3,238,000 bushels of wheat, 3,312,000 bushels of corn, 282,000 barrels of pork, 11,849,000 pounds of lard, 28,714 boxes of meat.

Among the products now obtained from corn about four pounds of corn oil is taken out before it is ground, which sells at cents a pound. It is said to be largely used now in making putty as a substitute for linseed oil.

The peach crop will be worth millions of dollars to Georgia this year, according to the Atlanta Journal. It is estimated that there are this year fully 6,000,000 bearing peach trees in Georgia. From these probably 4,000,000 crates will be put on the market, and will bring, probably, an average of \$1 a crate, making the peach crop of 1901 worth \$4,000,000 to the State. Peach growing in Georgia is now an established and important industry.

The total shipments of boots and shoes from Boston this week have been 101,882 cases, against 100,000 cases last week and 79,700 cases in the corresponding week last year. The total shipments thus far in 1901 have been 2,358,521 cases, against 2,204,370 cases in 1900.

The exports of live stock and dressed beef last week included 229 cattle, 14,700 quarters of beef from Boston; 2544 cattle, 1277 sheep, 10,227 quarters of beef from New York; 650 cattle, 1630 sheep, 1836 quarters of beef from Baltimore; 552 cattle, 1100 quarters of beef from Philadelphia; 1035 cattle, 2575 sheep from Portland; 280 cattle, 2825 sheep from Montreal; a total of 10,090 cattle, 8728 sheep, 36,563 quarters of beef from all ports. Of these 4866 cattle, 4222 sheep, 28,823 quarters of beef went to Liverpool; 2430 cattle, 1815 sheep, 3038 quarters of beef to London; 401 cattle, 267 sheep to Glasgow; 703 cattle to Bristol; 200 cattle to Hull; 243 cattle, 161 sheep to Cardiff; 333 cattle, 878 sheep to Manchester; 233 cattle to Newcastle; 1800 quarters of beef to Southampton; 26 cattle to the Brazils; 38 cattle, 155 sheep to Bermuda and West Indies.

Dairymen in several New York counties are informed that today the wholesale and retail price of milk in New York will be advanced, though there is no indication of any increase to the farmers. The farmers now get 54 cents for a can of 40 quarts. The wholesale price in New York is 4 cents for loose milk and 4 cents for bottled. The retailers get 7 and 8 cents a quart. Under the advance it is thought bottled milk will cost about a quart in New York.

Large quantities of old iron are being shipped from the mining district near Stockton, Cal., to San Francisco, and will be recast and used in useful machinery. It is from the antiquated machinery that was formerly used in the older mines, which is being replaced by more modern inventions.

Old tin cans are used to make window weights, one of the cheapest grades of iron. One dealer in South Boston has a collection to be seen from a train out of the South Station that excites more curiosity and comment than would ever be imagined.

The exports from Boston for the week ending June 28 were valued at \$2,371,100, and the imports at \$2,802,112, excess of exports, \$1,430,918. For corresponding week last year exports were \$2,279,153 and imports were \$1,576,221; excess of exports, \$902,932. Since Jan. 1 exports have been \$51,467,201, and imports have been \$40,466,683; excess of exports, \$11,000,518. For same period last year exports amounted to \$71,554,922, and imports to \$38,065,992; excess of exports, \$33,488,930.

United States exports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, are estimated at \$1,500,000,000, a new high record. Accurate figures for the eleven months ended May 31 show exports of \$1,385,037,305, an increase of \$100,000,000 over corresponding period in 1900.

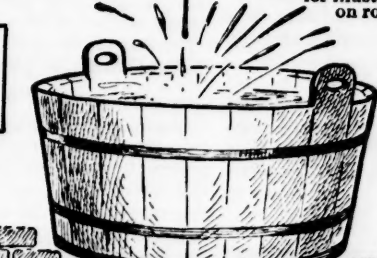
Charles D. Pierce, consul-general of the Orange Free State, estimates that it will cost England \$500,000 for every Boer killed. He places the cost of the war to Great Britain at \$1,000,000,000 in gold, a sum twice greater than the entire value of the Republics. The British losses to May 6 have been 94,408 men, "and this," says Mr. Pierce "is but a part of the cost which Mr. Kruger said 'would stagger humanity.'"

Until the disastrous frost of Feb. 9, 1900, Florida was recognized as the leading orange-producing State. The crop fell off from 6,000,000 boxes in 1894 to 700,000 boxes last year, while the annual income contracted from about \$7,000,000 in 1894 to \$14,000 in 1896. Florida is now making rapid strides toward regaining its lost prestige, and will in due time, it is predicted, once again surpass California, which last year produced a crop seven times as large as that of its southern rival.

Western eggs are coming in poor condition as a result of the heat which leaves a wide margin between them and nearby or Cape stock which is in demand at 15 to 19 cents. Eastern and Northern fancy 17 to 18 cents and choice fresh 15 cents, fair to good 12 to 14 cents. Michigan fancy 12 cents and Western selected 12 cents, with common to good 11 to 12 cents and dirties, 30 dozen cases at \$2.70 to \$3; 107,323 cases received in June, and 104,158 in June last year. Stock in cold storage is now 210,298 cases, against 148,165 at same time last year.

In the Interstate Park near Taylor's Falls, Minnesota, has been discovered a singular group of "glaciers," or pot-holes, covering an area of two or three acres, and ranging in diameter from less than a foot to twenty-five feet, and in depth from one foot to eighty-four feet. They have been bored in exceedingly hard rock, and in many cases they are like wells in shape, the ratio of width to depth varying from one to five up to one to seven. Mr. Warren Upham ascribes their origin to torrents falling through glacial "moulin" at the time when the northern territory of the United States was buried under ice. As with similar pot-holes elsewhere, rounded boulders are occasionally found at the bottom of the cavities.

# The Remedy for a Leaky Roof.



Is a new roof made of M F Roofing Tin—the roofing that practically lasts forever. A new M F roof will cost less than the continual patching of the dilapidated old roof, the satisfaction will be permanent, the expense of new carpets, furniture and wall paper will be saved. The tin coating on

## M F Roofing Tin

is very heavy and impervious to rust—on many houses it has lasted 50 years. This is the trade mark is stamped on every genuine sheet of M F Roofing Tin. Ask your dealer for M F Roofing Tin, or write to W. C. CROHMEYER, Agent, Carnegie Building, Pittsburgh, for illustrated book on roofing.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY, New York.

## State and County Fairs.

STATE AND GENERAL EXHIBITIONS.		
Chicago Live Stock	Nov. 30 Dec. 7	Dryden, Dryden
Illinois, Springfield	Sept. 30 Oct. 7	Dutchess, Poughkeepsie
Indiana, Indianapolis	Sept. 16 21	Erie, Hamburg
Iowa, Des Moines	Aug. 23 31	Essex, Westport
Maine, Bangor	July 28 Aug. 2	Franklinville, Franklinville
Massachusetts Horticulture	Oct. 1 2	Fulton, Johnston
Michigan, Pontiac	Sept. 23 27	Genesee, Batavia
Minnesota, Minneapolis	Sept. 2 6	Gorham, Reed Corners
Nebraska, Lincoln	Sept. 2 6	Jefferson, Watertown
New Hampshire, Concord	Aug. 27 30	Lewiston, Lewiston
New Jersey Interstate, Trenton	Sept. 24 28	Nassau, Nassau
New York, Syracuse	Oct. 21 28	Niagara, Lockport
North Carolina, Raleigh	Sept. 9 14	Oneida, Oneida
Nova Scotia, Halifax	Sept. 14 21	Ontario, Canandaigua
Ohio, Columbus	Aug. 28 Sept. 7	Orange, Middletown
Oregon, Portland	Sept. 23 28	Orleans, Albion
Pennsylvania, Bethlehem	Sept. 10 14	Oswego, Oswego Falls
Pennsylvania Horticultural, Philadelphia	Nov. 12 16	Otsego, Cooperstown
Philadelphia Live Stock	Oct. 8 19	Prattburg, Prattburg
South Carolina, Columbia	Oct. 7 12	Prattville, Prattville
South Carolina Interstate, Charleston	Dec. 1 June 5	Queens-Nassau, Mineola
South Dakota, Yankton	Sept. 9 13	Rensselaer, Nassau
Texas, Dallas	Sept. 25 29	Rockland, Orangeburg
Texas International, San Antonio	Sept. 28 Oct. 13	Rockland Industrial, New City
Toronto Industrial	Aug. 28 Sept. 7	St. Lawrence, Canton
Vermont, Rutland	Sept. 3 5	Sandy Creek, Sandy Creek
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	Aug. 27 30	Saratoga, Ballston Spa
	Sept. 9 11	Schenectady Valley, Schenectady
		Shavertown, Shavertown
		Silver Lake, Perry
		Suffolk, Riverhead
		Sullivan, Monticello
		Tioga, Tioga
		Tioga Northern, Newark Valley
		Tompkins, Ithaca
		Uster, Elmville
		Union, Trumansburg
		Warren, Warrensburg
		Washington, Sandy Hill
		Wyoming, Warsaw

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Amesbury and Salisbury, Amesbury	Sept. 24 26
Barnstable, Barnstable	Aug. 27 29
Berkshire, Pittsfield	Sept. 10 12
Bristol, Bristol	Sept. 10 11
Bristol, Taunton	Sept. 12 13
Deerfield Valley, Deerfield	Sept. 12 13
Essex, Peabody	Sept. 17 19
Franklin, Greenfield	Sept. 18 19
Hamden East, Palmer	Sept. 17 18
Hampshire, Amherst	Sept. 24 25
Hampshire and Franklin, Northampton	Oct. 2 3
Hingham, Hingham	Sept. 24 25
Hingham, Hingham	Sept. 24 25
Honolulan, Great Barrington	Sept. 24 25
Manufacturers' Ass'n, North Attleboro	Sept. 24 25
Marshallfield, Marshallfield	Sept. 18 20
Marshallfield, Marshallfield	Sept. 18 20
Middlesex North, Lowell	Sept. 17 18
Middlesex South, Framingham	Sept. 17 18
Nantucket, Nantucket	Aug. 28 29
Oxford, Oxford	Sept. 11 12
Plymouth, Bridgewater	Sept. 11 12
Spencer, Spencer	Sept. 11 12
Union, Bradford	Sept. 11 12
Weymouth, South Weymouth	Sept. 11 12
Worcester, Worcester	Sept. 11 12
Worcester East, Clinton	Sept. 11 12
Worcester North, Andover	Sept. 11 12
Worcester South, Sturbridge	Sept. 11 12
Worcester West, Barre	Sept. 11 12

## CONNECTICUT.

New London County, Norwich	Sept. 17 19
Windham County, Brooklyn	Sept. 17 19
Beacon Valley Ass'n, Naugatuck	Sept. 17 19
Berlin, Berlin	Sept. 17 19
Brantford, Brantford	Sept. 17 19
Chester, Chester	Sept. 17 19
Clinton, Clinton	Oct. 7 12
Danbury, Danbury	Oct. 7 12
East Granby, East Granby	Oct. 7 12
Farmington Valley, Collinsville	Sept. 25 26
Granby, Granby	Sept. 25 26
Guilford, Guilford	Sept. 25 26
Harwinton, Harwinton	Oct. 7 12
Meriden, Meriden	Sept. 25 26
New Milford, New Milford	Sept. 11 13
Newtown, Newtown	Oct. 1 3
Orange, Orange	Sept. 25 26
Putnam Park Association, Putnam	Sept. 25 26
Rocky Hill Ass'n, Rocky Hill	Oct. 2 3
Simsbury, Simsbury	Oct. 2 3
Southington, Southington	Oct. 2 3
Stafford Springs, Stafford Springs	Oct. 2 3
Suffield, Suffield	Sept. 25 26
Union (Monroe), etc., Huntington	Sept. 25 26
Union (Somers), etc., Ellfield	Sept. 25 26
Waterbury Driving Co., Waterbury	Sept. 17 20
Wallingford, Wallingford	Sept. 25 26
Wethersfield, Wethersfield	Sept. 25 26
Williamstown Fair Association, Williamstown	Sept. 17 20
Woodstock, South Woodstock	Sept. 17 20
Wolcott, Wolcott	Oct. 16 18
Connecticut Horticultural Society, Hartford	Oct. 16 18
Conn. Dairymen's Ass'n, Hartford, Jan. Third Week	NEW YORK.
Albany, Albany	Aug. 28 29
Boonville, Boonville	Sept. 3 4
Brookport, Brookport	Sept. 3 4
Broome, Whitney's Point	Sept. 3 4
Cambridge Valley, Cambridge	Aug. 27 30
Cattaraugus, Little Valley	Sept. 3 4
Cayuga, Moravia	Sept. 24 27
Chaumont, Dunkirk	Sept. 16 20
Cobleskill, Cobleskill	Sept. 23 26
Cortland, Cortland	Sept. 3 4
Delaware, Delmar	Sept. 5 7
Delaware Valley, Walton	Sept. 2 5

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# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

BOSTON, MASS., JULY 13, 1901.

The crows of Gotham are now in a position to say with Richard, "Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer."

Bunker Hill monument will doubtless stand straighter than ever when it has that new lodge for the accommodation of its associate relics.

A musical periodical declares that every child should be taught to play the piano. Sometimes it seems as if every child were given that advantage as it is.

Some of the people who got in the path of the storm will appreciate as never before the satisfaction of living where cyclones are not of frequent occurrence.

Whatever may have been the attitude of his fellows on the ground of good form, the man who went without a coat has never been considered exactly effeminate.

Six-day bicycle races are hardly pleasant to think about in midsummer, much less to contemplate, but, unfortunately, everybody does not agree with those who think so.

Speaking of the opening of a new outdoor theatre near Boston, a contemporary says: "Special pains will be shown the children." What kind of pains? And isn't such an exhibition just a bit barbarous?

The Venus of the Public Garden received a real bath the other day with a real scrubbing brush. Unfortunately, however, it is a part of the ingenious and child-like character of the figure that she never seems to keep clean.

It is interesting to know that the contract has been awarded for a new cooling station at Charlestown, not only for the growth of the Navy Yard, but as a suggestion of the good time coming when everybody will be using coal again.

The boy who, the other day, saved the cock-fighting convention at Medway village from seizure by the authorities, can hardly be accorded a place in the school readers, even if he did make a record run and fall exhausted in the true heroic fashion at the end of it.

A London editor has made the rash statement that American gentlemen all wear stays. If he could have been taken through business Boston during the hot spell he would have noted that the all-round American gentleman is far from being pinched at the waist.

The greatest triumph of the American nation, says Admiral George Belknap, is the navy, and the school of Annapolis is unequalled anywhere. This is pleasant, especially in view of the fact that Teas has been chosen as the best place for the cadets to study naval architecture.

Mrs. Brown Potter, "gowned in white and wearing a picture hat," was the attraction at a recent church service in London, reciting certain poems to which the congregation is reported to have listened reverently. The Actors Church Alliance movement seems to be spreading.

Whether or not it be true that the Roycrofters, when the spirit becomes a bit weary, are encouraged to renewed activity by an impromptu concert on a self-playing musical instrument, such an arrangement would not be inconsistent with the spirit of art as oftentimes illuminated by Fra Albertus.

It is a good sign of the times to note that however fashion may have varied of late years the shirt waist has literally held its own, despite all attempts to invent a substitute. In like manner once let masculine humanity get used to going without a coat, and it will be hard work to get the coat on again.

Revere Beach broke its record for bathers last Sunday. One can imagine that Neptune, who from all accounts is no great admirer of democratic gatherings, was filled with wonder. The joy of sitting down in the ocean is something that can only be appreciated by land dwellers.

The glorious Fourth is over, and we can now reckon up our casualties. The boy has had his day, and nobody would wish to take it away from him. Also the manufacturers of new and increased methods of making life hideous for quiet people have had their profits, and these many of us could very well see them struggling along without.

Gifts to the colleges during the past year foot up to a good many millions, and this is but one item in the sum total of money given by rich men to advance the best interests of various communities and institutions. If money is increasing in the hands of individuals, the habit of dispensing it for the good of others seems to be growing in proportion.

Possibly the weather, so long a topic of conversation, has made up its mind to really do something that should give a little variety to standard conversation material. Reduced to mean temperatures, which they certainly are, the heat wave of 1901 makes its historic predecessors in 1890 and 1872 comfortable by comparison.

In a recent short story Booth Tarkington has presented a plain Indian who does his best to see the value of Rostand's "L'Aiglon," but is compelled to give it up. It is a rather curious fact that cold common sense can destroy the poetry both of "L'Aiglon" and of "Cyrano," which is perhaps one reason for the Cambridge criticism that so displeased the divine Sarah.

The announcement comes from Pittsburg that that city is to have a music hall in which the people as a whole can hear the best of music for the nominal sum of twenty-five cents. It is rather a pity that the same cannot be said of Boston, where what is admittedly one of the greatest orchestras in the world is little more than a name in the newspapers to a great majority of citizens.

Secretary Root is playing editor to the authors of reports, pamphlets and other literature connected with the war department, and is materially reducing government expenses for illustrations as well as for extra copies. The authors, however, do not like the blue pencil any better because it patriotically serves the government, a point of view which is, of course, quite inexcusable in a government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

Probably more people than ever before have this year fled the town to escape the various explosions of the Fourth, and the careful perusal of the papers and periodicals of the last few weeks shows a decided gain in courage on the part of the objecting minority. One mayor not far from Boston has materially lowered his popularity among the law-abiding members of his community by declaring that every kind of noise was permissible, and thus adding cowbells, horns and dynamite crackers to the horrors of the occasion. The question is becoming vital, and is the nearer a settlement in that the objectors are not in the "pussy" category of humanity, but belong rather to the class that sympathizes wholly with the boy's desire to celebrate, and not at all with the hoodlum's ambition to be a public nuisance.

Experiments are being made at the Illinois College of Agriculture to increase the protein contents in the grain. They began with the Burr's white, which was not the highest when they began with it, and have succeeded thus far in making a considerable increase in it. Other parties have a variety that runs higher than the Burr's before they improved it, and will see if that can be increased to the same extent. The experiments have not gone far enough yet to show us much more than the possibility of increasing the protein, but the crop that is now growing indicates that if soil and conditions are the same there will be a higher germinating power and more vigorous growth from the seed that contains the largest amount of protein. They will also try to learn if the percentage of protein in the seed affects the yield of the grain.

In selling fruit to consumers the first and most important thing is to have handsome fruit well ripened so that it may attract the eye of the buyer, and packed honestly so that there may be no complaint about small or unripe or decayed fruit not seen when the goods were bought. The customer who purchases such fruit is likely to want more. Neat and clean-looking packages are needed to tempt some people who would turn away from a fine-looking lot if they were in a filthy-looking box, as the sight of the fruit would remind them of the dirty box, and could not relish it any more than they would have seen it rolling in the street gutter. The one who carries them out to the customers should also be cleanly dressed and neat in appearance, and the neater and nicer the team in which they are carried the more quickly will it attract the buyers. All of this is legitimate advertising, understood and practiced by nearly every one who has goods to sell, excepting the farmers. If nothing succeeds like success, an appearance of success will come very near to it.

There are some garden vegetables that may be sown or set out very early in the spring for a summer crop, or at midsummer for a winter crop. One of these is the beet. While the seed catalogues say that the beet should be sown in June for a winter crop, we have seen good crops, large enough for home use and about such as marketmen like to handle, grown where they were sown in July, but the variety was one of the quick-growing, early beets. The land was rich, they were thinned when very small and were kept from weeds. Cabbages for winter use, if started in a bed, may be set out in July or August, sowing the seed about the first of July. Lettuce and spinach sown in July or up to Aug. 1 will be ready for market in the late fall. Peas have time enough to mature if sown in July for the large sorts, and if sown up to August if of the dwarf sorts, but in this section they may need to be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture to prevent them from mildewing. Spray just before they begin to blossom and just after they are out of blossom. The English or flat turnip does well when sown at any time from Aug. 1 to Sept. 15. Spinach and curled kale sown late in August or in September may remain in the ground all winter to be cut in the spring, but need a light mulching as soon as the ground freezes.

## Vacation as a Social Educator.

If it were not for the weekly day of rest, sociologists tell us, the men of our laboring classes would inevitably sink little by little into comparative brutality. Similarly, we believe that without some holiday time our business men and busy women would entirely lose their sense of kinship to the social body. Vacation as it best gives one time to see things with other people's eyes, and look out on the world from two or three dozen rather than from just our own point of view. It would be an excellent thing, therefore, if those individuals who, upon returning from the country, are wont to be weighed to see how many pounds of flesh they have gained could instead be submitted to some kind of examination which should determine how many degrees of soul-breadth their holiday time has given them. By that measure our vacation gains might be properly estimated.

Certainly any vacation worth the having sends us back to our own little island in the world more full than we have ever been before of love for our fellows and belief in their native nobility. The man who has been resting and observing his neighbors the while must

find with keen discriminating sight, Black's not so black, nor white so very white, in the course of his few weeks holiday. Of necessity, then, he has acquired breadth, and is a bigger man because of his days in the country or at the seashore.

But after all it is the sex misnamed gentle that particularly needs this kind of education. Men get it from mixing with their fellow workers on the Rialto, and he is a pretty poor sort of creature who has not come, after years of contact with the teamster who hauls his boxes, or the porter who sweeps his office, to know that "a man's a man for all that." It is his wife who most needs the education which comes from contact with country folk, who have wonderful sweetness of character and culture of a very real and true kind, though they have never once thought introspectively of their own virtues and are wholly innocent of the saving merits of organized clubs.

And how good it is to see the superciliously inclined city-bred child gazing with open-mouthed admiration at the country lad who does not mind the prickles on his bare feet, and who can climb a tree up to its topmost branches, while the boy from Boston is wondering where to get his first foothold. To see, too, this same lad's smiling gaze as the country boy deftly milks the cows, harnesses the horses or remarks casually on the characteristics of the various birds or fish encountered during a day out of doors, is full of suggestion as to the educative possibilities of a vacation.

In every respect the holiday time is one that makes for breadth. For if the man or woman, boy or girl, learns nothing else he

or she will learn how to live becomingly. The boy of whom Stevenson remarks, "I am firing these fellows into the country, or set them aboard ship, and you will see they pine for their dear old study," were not taught in their youth that idling is as much of an accomplishment as dancing, canoeing or any of the other light and elegant forms of recreation. So no wonder "such men have no curiosity, cannot give themselves to random provocations, do not take pleasure in the exercise of their faculties for its own sake, and unless necessity lays about them with a stick will even stand still."

Ho, then for vacation time! Even its piazza gossip phase is not without use. Indeed, it has no phase which is not somewhat educational if only we remember to be tolerant as well as curious in regard to the faults and virtues, the accomplishments and failings of those brothers and sisters with whom we come in contact.

## Rural Free Delivery.

Some peculiar notions have acquired currency in the country at large about the changes which the establishment of rural free delivery has wrought and is still working in the general organization of the postal service. Somebody started the report, and it has gone the rounds most industriously, that for every rural free-delivery route established ten fourth-class postoffices were wiped out of existence. As stated in these columns some time ago, it is not the purpose of the postoffice to establish a route less than twenty or twenty-five miles long. The average, taking the country through, would be about twenty-five miles, the endurance of the carrier's horses having to be taken into consideration. If ten offices had to be abolished because they lay along a twenty-five-mile route, it would follow that the country was dotted with postoffices only two and a half miles apart on the average. Such a supposition answers itself from common observation. But the fact is that so far from abolishing ten offices, the average route abolishes more than one. Here and there a pretty office is found which had any right to exist, and whose work can be more than made good by the changed system.

The real revolution wrought by rural free delivery is in the star routes. Where formerly the Government was a party to a serious economic waste, it is now sparing the repeated traversal of the same ground by different parties to accomplish a single end. To illustrate: A railroad town which we may call A is the distributing point for three hamlets, B, C and D, connected by one well-kept turnpike twenty-five miles long. The bulk of the population who patronize the three country postoffices live along this turnpike. Under the old system a star-route contractor drove a stage from A over the twenty-five miles of road, passing the houses of all these persons, but delivering his mail only in closed pouches at B, C and D. There the respective postmasters opened the pouches and assorted the letters and other matter, and the farmers who lived along the turnpike hitched their horses once a day and journeyed to the office each patronized, taking an hour or two of time in a busy season to make this journey though going over precisely the same ground as the contractor.

Under the new regime, the carrier takes his open mail-sack full of matter for distribution along his route, saving every one of these patrons the trouble of harnessing and the time of a trip of from one to three miles and return; but he takes also closed pouches for delivery at the several postoffices, containing mail addressed to persons who do not live along the turnpike, but in the back country not reached by his route. These people have to have a post-office, as heretofore, and they will continue to make their journeys daily, or so many times a week, till the rural-delivery system attains a stage of development where it covers the entire country, and not simply that which is convenient of access.

About the only effect of the new system is likely to have, therefore, upon the country postoffice is to diminish to some extent their business, and thus keep them longer out of the next higher class. By slow degrees the shrinkage is liable to reach a point where it will no longer pay the postmaster, the Government or the people of the neighborhood to continue certain offices in existence, and they will be extinguished. But, on the other hand, improved mail facilities are found to have a marked influence upon the life and business of a small community, and what the postmaster loses in the daily mail-sack is made up for him in the increased prosperity of the neighborhood.

The new movement carries us a long way from the ideal of the late Horatio Seymour, who, even in the thrifty city of Utica, opposed to the last the extension of the free-delivery system. Even with his very large mail Mr. Seymour preferred going daily to the postoffice to having his letters brought to his own door without trouble or expense. The postoffice, he used to say, "is the social and political clearing house of the American community. People gather there once or twice or three times a day who rarely or never see each other anywhere else. For communities which have outgrown the town meeting these gatherings supply an effective substitute. I like to shake hands with my neighbors, discuss the condition of business, and talk over the work the city government is doing in its several branches. If anything is going wrong, the postoffice conference is likely to bring it to light, and it can be corrected before it has passed beyond control."

To my mind, the further we depart from the old idea of a common postoffice the greater our danger from the noxious tendencies of the age. The citizen who is not constant touch with his neighbors loses interest in the public welfare, and comes to centre his thought and energy upon his own concerns exclusively. That is a bad thing in a country where every man has, or should have, a share in the government. No road leads more surely to the wreck of popular institutions, and when the people shun the watchfulness and turn over the responsibilities to any one who is willing to assume them, either robbery or tyranny is sure to see and seize its opportunity. Stand by the old-fashioned postoffice. It is one of our most valuable heritages from the fathers of the republic. These words from a conversation of Mr. Seymour only a few years before his death have an odd ring in our day of rapid rural and village delivery extensions.—Transcript.

## The Home Dairy.

"I enjoy making my own butter," a lady said to me the other day. "I know it is considered quite the thing nowadays to send the milk away to get rid of the care and work of making it up. And no doubt there is something in this; but the pleasure of making my own butter is great enough to over-balance and more than over-balance the few cents per pound it costs me to do my work."

I have thought of this many times since,

and I am convinced that there is more in this good woman's side of the argument than most of us would be willing to confess. No doubt it is a saving of strength in some ways to send the milk to the creamery. With many farmers' wives this is no small item. They have so much else to do that they do not derive the pleasure in caring for the milk at home. But there is a satisfaction in converting the sweet, pure milk into golden butter. The entire process is one full of interest whether we stop to think of it or not. The way by which the cream rises is a mystery to most of us. Why does it separate from the milk? Take then the process of churning, that is a strange thing to many. The study of these things is highly interesting.

Then the satisfaction of using your own butter is worth a great deal. Not all of us can quite enjoy the butter which we buy. Who made it? Was he clean in all his habits? What was the condition of his stables? Were his cows well cared for? Were they sound physically? We would like to know. But here is our own butter. How beautiful it looks! Fresh, sweet and pure as the crisp grass and the crystal water could make it. We are not afraid to put it on the tables for the use of the king, and we can recommend it to the most fastidious purchaser.

And the care is not so wonderfully great in these days when inventive genius has given us so many appliances to help us. Fine separators, perfect, deep-setting creameries, easy-running churns fitted for the applying of any kind of power, and the best market in the world. These have taken away a wonderful sight of the dread which used to surround butter-making. It is no longer a matter of uncertainty, either. We know what certain principles, followed faithfully, will enable us to do. We understand that if we violate those principles we must suffer the consequences.

Then here is to the home dairy. May it never grow out of favor in the hearts of the dairymen of America! May we love it more and more as time goes by, and we are sick of the bickerings and the jealousies of the public shop, where the world pours out its product and expects every pound to be a perfect brick of gold. The dream cannot be realized. The home dairy leads forever.

E. L. VINCENT.

Broome County, New York.

## Northern New York Notes.

Although this extreme northern section of New York State is two hundred to 250 miles farther north than Boston or New York city, yet the heat of the past week has been quite steady and intense, the mercury registering in different localities from 94° to 96° for several days. Friday and Saturday there was a steady, strong breeze from the great lakes region that must have prevented many serious effects of the continued heat. I suppose the day were really some longer here than in Boston or New York city, and that the sun was fully as directly "overhead" last week as there.

At any rate vegetation went "skyward" very fast, and everything that had started in germination grew wonderfully, although there was much seedling still going on on account of the previous continued wet weather. So it was not uncommon to see barley and potatoes in bloom close by where the same were being sown and planted the same day. Much corn was also being planted, while other fields were well up, and advancing fast toward a foot of growth.

The grass crop almost uniformly looks well and is quite forward, so that many home lots are being cut, and there will be a general battle with its harvesting next week. Although there are some complaints that timothy was winter killed, yet the total crop must be good and heavy.

I notice from year to year that there is a continued increased acreage of corn planted in this section, and new soils being built where the whole growth is usually dependent upon the fertility of the soil. The factory results, many of the farmers say, that even in this first-class section for grass and hay production that it is their only way to successfully compete with the Western State dairies.

Franklin County here, like its "namesakes" in Vermont and Massachusetts, turns its milk almost wholly first to the production of butter instead of cheese, which is produced more generally in this county of St. Lawrence and that of Jefferson, from neither of which is milk shipped in its natural state to any great extent.

The unparalleled wet weather of May and early June kept not only seeding but road building in a state of stagnation. So that last week there seemed to be a general breaking out for it, and the traveling was very much like driving over newly turned greenward or worse.

The earth here, as a rule, being of a clayey mixture, is much better for the production of crops than of a good roadbed in a rainy season, and there does not seem to be a very thorough system of repairs yet adopted. The roads are still worked under the old order of a separate road tax which individual tax payers turn out with their farm help to work out. But the modern road machine is quite generally adopted, to which I have often seen eight and even ten horses attached where four or six would be thought a full team "down East."

The greatest mistake which stands out plain is, as the country has a plenty of stone, that when they are used to help over a clay bed, not one-half enough are used, and the second year the road is only a rough mixture of clay and stone, which, as it dries, is a worse roadway than ever.

The subject of roadways brings to mind another matter that is a strange thing to L. A. W. fraternity and carriage traveling men of the State do not get improved or worked for. That is the almost uniform lack of "guide boards," in these northern counties of the State, a matter the New York Tribune and some other papers do occasionally give the people a rub on, but I notice but little improvement in that line, and a traveler is often admonished to count fifty before expressing his mind on the matter. Some good Bible student of this section, having sympathy doubtless for us stranger traveling men, has this advice nicely painted on a signboard erected by the roadside. "I'll all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy paths." which is good, yet my faith is never quite strong enough to forbear asking my way of fellow mortals, nor my charity quite high enough to excuse town officials for lack of way marks.

Touching on the sacred writings brings to mind the fact that in various parts of our land a traveler often sees passages of scripture painted on rocks and fences with patent medicine advertisements, that seem a little out of place, though they may do more good than the medical advice. But near Bristol, Vt., where nature has made a grand road way by separating a huge rock on a hillside, I have noticed the Lord's Prayer complete, nicely cut on a smooth surface of some one hundred square feet, that was quite impressive and did not seem

at all out of place, if one only sees beyond the rocks their Creator.

This section of northern New York has often a mineral spring that has a varied reputation as a health restorer, as here at Madrid and at Massena. A local newspaper man, in extolling the benefits of these sulphur-tintured waters, says they should be used more generally, and for himself puts it in practice, believing he will need less in the great hereafter.

But the great water question of the section is the mammoth project at Massena, where the St. Lawrence is tapped by a ship canal in size, and its water conducted to ten turbine wheels of 3000-horse power each. Several dredgers and five hundred or more men, with shovel, pick, drill, hammer, forge, etc., are still at work, as for four years, in simply getting this great project ready to produce electric power.

H. M. PORTER.

Madrid, N. Y., July 1.

## Patchwork Farming.

A good deal of modern farming might be called patchwork farming, because in the attempt to raise about everything there can be used or needed on the farm little thought is given to making a special study of any single crop or crops. It is all right to have a kitchen garden, where all the vegetables needed for the table can be raised; a small orchard, where summer and winter fruits can be raised to fill the cellar with delicious products of tree and vine for family consumption, and probably a special field where the small grains and root crops can be cultivated to supply the lack of chickens with food, the few pigs and dairy cows with what they need; but if all these crops exhaust the resources of the farm and farmer the greatest mistake in the world is made. Not a single crop is then raised to yield an income. It is patchwork farming, carried on to make a little of everything contribute toward furnishing the family with needed food. Can one wonder that sooner or later there will come a demand for clothes or other useful articles that cannot be raised on the farm, and no money to purchase them with.

There are many such farmers today. They never have any money; they exist simply by raising all the food they actually require. There is nothing to sell, except possibly a few eggs or a pound of butter occasionally. The returns for these hardly prove sufficient to buy tobacco, matches and darning cotton. Such farming is a relic of the past, when there was no specialization in business, and when every man had to be his own carpenter, tailor, bootmaker and merchant. We have outgrown such primitive methods in every line of work, and the farmer who clings to it must inevitably be left in the wake.

Now, specialization in farming does not mean giving up all the time and attention to one crop; but it does mean finding out what particular crops the farm is best adapted to raising, and then making such a special study of it as to be able to raise it in perfection. One may have a rotation of two or three crops which he needs to study particularly. These crops are the income-makers. On them the farmer depends for his cash returns. He does not raise them to eat himself, or to exchange for other goods. He raises them to sell for money, and then uses this as he wishes to purchase necessities or luxuries. With the attention given to the special crops the farmer stands in a fair way to keep abreast of the times, and if he has any time and land left he can devote them to the cultivation of a variety of smaller crops for home use. But if both cannot be raised, it is better to become a thorough specialist and devote all the attention to one crop.—A. C. Light, Rhode Island.

## Improving Farm Values With Irrigation.

The universal use of irrigation in the West has practically revolutionized farm values in many regions. These methods of supplying the crops with water are many, but they all show an amount of adaptation to conditions that proves the existence of Yankee genius here yet. There are more varieties of windmills for pumping up water than one could describe in a week. These windmills are not expensive affairs, but in most cases are built of ordinary articles picked up on the farm or in second-hand shops. They perform the work required of them satisfactorily, and that is all one can ask of them. The construction of a good working windmill on any farm, and a pumping attachment, with irrigation canals and reservoir, adds a hundred or two hundred per cent. to the value of a farm in a region where summer droughts are heavy drawbacks to farming. With a little extra work during the winter season it is as easy matter to make such improvements on almost any farm. The system can be enlarged and extended season by season, and the farm gradually enhanced in value.

A farm that has a fair home-made irrigation plant is practically independent of the weather. The farmer is then sure of his crop no matter how hot or dry the season may prove. The great benefit derived from an irrigation plant is so apparent that it seems strange that so few are in existence. It is not always necessary to build a windmill for irrigation, for there are often natural advantages which any farmer can avail himself of. When brooks flow through farms they furnish in the winter and spring seasons an abundance of water, but when the summer advances they often dry up and prove of no earthly good. The question of importance is how can such a stream be converted into use for irrigating the plants. It would not be so difficult if a reservoir was dug and built on the farm, so that the water could be stored. Such a reservoir could easily be increased in size each year, and with the water stored in it, what would prevent digging ditches to carry the water to the fields when needed. Some will say that such work represents an immense amount of labor; but if the farmer intends to live permanently on his farm, will it not pay him to do a little toward the improvement each year, even though it may take ten years to complete the job? He can rest assured that he is increasing the value of his farm fully ten per cent. every year, a fact which he will realize when he comes to sell it.—Professor James S. Doty, New York.

## Catarah Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarah is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarah Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarah Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best ingredients known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarah. Send for testimonials, free.

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**50 Per Cent. Decline in Beef Supply**

Of the western country during the last year, see Herald, June 12, 1901. It will not the East soon rival the West. Buying New Hampshire and Vermont farms at the present prices is like getting in on the ground floor of a genuine gold mine. Our agents covering these states are so located that one may cover a large territory. Good returns of \$12,000 per year. For full particulars, see our circulars, call on our agents, headquarters for New Hampshire and Vermont farms, from \$250 up.

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The direct and quickest route to the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo is via the Boston & Albany and N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. They have just announced special excursion rates from Boston to Buffalo and return of \$12, good for the entire exposition season, of \$16 good for fifteen days, and of \$12 good for eight days. The latter tickets are good for continuous passage in day coach only. Address A. S. Hanson, G. E. A., Boston, for Pan-American folder.

**Diminished Vitality.**

Some people talk very flippantly about diminished vitality. They don't stop to think that vitality is the principle of life—that it is that which gives something on which every function of their bodies depends. Diminished vitality is early indicated by loss of appetite, strength and endurance, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the greatest vitality.

**Pan-American Points.**

Every visitor to the Pan-American Exposition is more than pleased, and even surprised at the wonderful display provided by the Exposition management.

But what are the buildings beautiful in the color, but the stupendous electrical illuminations which at night decorate the great structures, are most dazzling in effect.

From New England the lines of the Boston & Maine are the most direct, the shortest, the most complete and also the shortest. The route through Northern Massachusetts known as the Hoosac Tunnel or Deerfield Valley route, one of the most charming and picturesque in the country, and the route to the Pan-American Exposition is exceptionally low. For tourists from Boston & Maine territory a particular attraction is the absence of a transfer across the city of New York, for Buffalo trains depart from the Union Station.

The General Passenger Department of the Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, has gotten an attractive illustrated pamphlet on the Pan-American Exposition, which is sent free for the asking.

**A Sarsaparilla Diet.**

These are the convincing days, when the body has said, men drop by the sunstroke of the Day of Fire had dawned. They are in danger to people whose systems are not sustained; and this leads us to say, the best of the less robust of our readers, if they are effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla is such as to restore the property of calling this medicine a "diet." It makes it much easier to eat, and heat, assures refreshing sleep, and, without any doubt, avert much sickness at this season of the year.

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Northern New England is the summer resort and vacation ground for the world. The section can boast of scores of lakes, and beaches and a whole mountain range, and meagre boundaries of a hundred miles, yet this is what New England has, and there are thousands of tourists annually who resort, there can be accommodated in the thousands more.

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1990-1991



**MAMBRINO, CHIEF, FOUNDER OF THE MAMBRINO CHIEF TROTTING FAMILY.**  
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the people in Barton are indebted to the munificence of a Mr. Holder of Yonkers, N. Y., for this, for such it practically is. So much for the fourth. Now for the entertainment on the fourth.

The first race, 2:22 class, was won by the bay gelding Transvaal, owned by H. B. Stewart, in three straight heats. Maggie Stanford second.

John Shillinglaw has "let up" on Elastic Punter again, and will not start him at the Detroit meeting, as he has not fully recovered from trouble of two weeks ago. He will be taken along with the others, and Shillinglaw expects to have him in training again in a short time. Frazer, Alberto D., Hardwick and Elastic Punter will be shipped to Detroit, Monday, July 8.

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